The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,595. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single Copy 8 *annas.*

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN OCTOBER.

THE fine new Iron-built Ship REMINGTON, A 1, 12 years, 959 Tons register, Captain A. PEARSON, late of the *Lancastrian*, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 19th September 1863.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

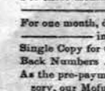
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT, Captain J. E. BETHAM will be despatched for the above ports early next month. For Freight or Passage apply to

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 21th Sept.mber 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.

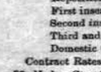


THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OTTAWA, (1,274 Tons and 200 H.P.) Captain WILLIAM BLAKE, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 26th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 24th September 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of Saturday the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the Shipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from China Ports per Steam-ship *Ottawa*, are particularly requested to take notice that as that vessel will leave for China on 29th instant, all Packages will have to be removed forthwith, otherwise they will be landed at the Owner's risk and expense.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent,
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1863. P. and O. S. N. Company.

CONSIGNEES of 33 Kegs of Oil, without mark, landed at Musjid Bunder ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold without further notice to liquidate landing and other charges.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

CONSIGNEES PER "NAVAL BRIGADE," from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MOON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, an airy BUNGALOW, conveniently situated, either in the Middle or Upper Colaba, Mazagon or Byculla, rent moderate. Apply to A. B, at this office.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, salary Rupees (100) per mensem. Apply personally or by letter with Specimens of Drawing to the undersigned, or to the Civil Architect, Bombay.

H. S. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Poona, 18th September 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE AND ARDASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—On the 1st December 1863 or 1st January 1864, that well situated and comfortable House now occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncekjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for three months, from the 1st of October. Rent moderate. Apply to PESTONJEE JEWANJEE, 1, Military Square, Fort.

Also for sale, an OFFICE BROUGHAM, with two horses

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.)

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complain's by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD RIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Notices.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association will be ready for execution at the office of the Company in the same premises as Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, & Co.'s Offices, on and after the 10th inst.

The first call should be paid into the Commercial Bank. A receipt will be given on presentation of the allotment letters which will be forwarded to shareholders on the 9th instant. G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે હાઊસ અને લેન્ડ ઈનવેસ્ટમેન્ટ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a call of Rs. 100 per Share on the Old and New Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 3rd October 1863.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1863.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊસ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 200 per Share on Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 1st October 1863.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay. 17th September 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital Six of Lacs Rupees with power to increase.

OFFICES: No. 11 APOLLO STREET, LATE BRITISH HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED,) are PREPARED to ENTER INTO EXTENSIVE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION of all kinds of ENGINEERING WORKS such as Railway and Public Roads and Buildings, Lands and Reclamations, &c., and all other works pertaining to the profession and business of Civil Engineers and Contractors. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st October next, the Company will be prepared to undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay and Byculla.

The terms and full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Company's Traffic Manager, Boree Bunder, or at any of the Stations.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office Byculla, 23rd September 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer

DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two APPROACHES TO BEITKUL by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

1. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

2. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

3. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

4. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	At Rs.	5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints	,,	3 ,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4½ ,,
Do. in pints	,,	2½ ,,

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.,
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	1858	,,	26.
2 Do. do.	1860	,,	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1 ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	39
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	39
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	22
St. GEORGE,	Do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	29
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Jolin	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	Do.	,,	35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,,	25	do.	quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Frane fils aine	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	,,	16	do.	do.
Ch teau Milon Hermozant	,,	15	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	,,	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafite Do.	,,	35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

KEATING SPERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths, ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHAW WELJEE DAYA is RE-ADMITTED A PARTNER in our Firm, and is authorised to transact business as before.

CHUTOORBHOOJ ASARYA & Co.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1863.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY next the 30th September, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 23rd Sept. 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the TRANSFER of the undersigned Firm to a JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that all claims of whatsoever nature against the old Firm of TREACHER and Company, must be rendered on or before the 1st October, after which date no claim will be considered or paid.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by GEORGE WELLS, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1863.

TO SUPPLIERS OF STONE, TIMBER, AND SMALL STONE MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) will receive Tenders for the supply of all kinds of Building Materials for a period of one year. Tenders will be received up to the 2nd proximo. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at No. 11, Apollo Street, (late British Hotel.)

FREDERICK ROBINS, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, B.C. and B.C. Limited.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a CLOCK TOWER and for the fixing of a Clock on the same at the Coorla Mills.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., where Tenders will be received until the 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, Sept. 21st 1863.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., on WEDNESDAY the 7th October 1863, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company on the 21st August 1863, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX Part I of the Legislative Act No. XIX of 1857, viz.

That the following alterations in the Company's Articles of Association be authorized and sanctioned.

1st. That Article XXX be altered to allow of two General Meetings being held, instead of one each year, and that those Meetings be held in the months of February and August, when the half yearly Accounts and reports will be submitted for disposal to the 31st December, and 30th June respectively.

2nd. That Article XXXVIII be amended by omitting the words "Exclusive of any Directors."

3rd. That Article XLVIII be amended by altering the number of Directors from five to eight.

4th. To add a clause to the Articles of Agreement to the effect that no alteration shall be made therein except by Special Resolution of a General Meeting in accordance with the terms of Section 39 of Act No. 23 of 1857, to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within 15 days.

5th. That the amendments and additions above specified, together with the Resolutions, increasing the Capital from 5 to 7½ lacs and from 7½ to 10 lacs and from 10 to 16 lacs, passed at the General Meetings of the Company, dated 30th August 1860 and 24th August 1861 and 21st August 1863, be incorporated in the Supplemental Articles of Association to be Signed by the Shareholders.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that a Resolution will be proposed to the Meeting that a Supplemental Memorandum of Association shall be prepared and signed by the Shareholders, by which power will be given to the Company to increase the Capital to the extent of Rs. 16,00,000.

By order of the Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, Sept. 21st 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade. Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain BAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કમ્પનની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before 1st October 1863.
3rd ,, ,, 500 do. do. 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares, of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY DUDHOY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers in Graham's Buildings on MONDAY the 21st instant at 3 o'clock P.M.

C. F. Kelly, Esq, in the Chair.

The Advertisement calling the meeting was read.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.

It was proposed by James Bevis, Esq., Seconded by Govind Harry, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th August 1863 be confirmed, viz.

That the following Clause 3 of the Articles of Association be rescinded.

"During the period of 18 months next, after the Registration of the Company, no transfer of any Share shall be permitted, except in cases where the same becomes necessary in consequence of the Death, Bankruptcy or Insolvency of any Shareholders, and also in the case of a female Shareholder of her Marriage."

The Secretaries reported that the Share Certificates will be ready for issue, and that applications for the transfer of Shares will be received on and after the 28th instant.

Bombay, 21st September 1863.

1000 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS some maliciously disposed persons have lately sent to the Secretaries of Banks, Brokers and others in Bombay, anonymous letters containing false and libellous statements regarding the firm of AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN and Company.

Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of persons guilty of this cowardly attack upon Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosein and Company shall receive the above reward.

Application to be made to Mr. Edginton, Police Court, Mazagon, or to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE at their Office, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort where some of the letters referred to may be seen.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HUSSEIN & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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SAMUEL SMITH'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

(*1st September*, 1863)

A VERY large business has been transacted in Cotton during the past month, and a considerable advance in prices has been established.

The market at the date of my last report had been arrested in its upwards course by the fall of Vicksburg, and a latent expectation that the opening of the Mississippi by the Federals would liberate some quantity of Cotton. For some days a quiet feeling prevailed, and prices remained stationary, but gradually the upward tendency developed itself anew; the hope of supplies of Cotton from the South died away, and a new and very important element began to act powerfully on our market.

For several months the demand for Goods in Manchester had been reduced to the smallest scale possible, buyers had been constantly looking for something to turn up in America, and only purchased under stringent orders from abroad. Meanwhile the stocks in most foreign markets and notably in our inland warehouses, had entirely run out, and the period was reached when it was impossible to stave off purchases any longer. The turn that affairs had taken in America convinced everyone that a speedy settlement was impossible, and the long suspended demand for Goods was unlocked in Manchester. In the beginning of the month the buying was chiefly for India, and was conducted so quietly that the extent of business did not transpire for some time, but other markets soon followed suit, and by the middle of the month a general scramble for goods set in for all parts of the world. The moderate stocks on hand were soon swept away, and buyers had no resource but to give out orders for future delivery, and the bulk of spinners and manufacturers who are working have now come under contract for considerable time in advance—several of them till November or December.

Such a state of things has not been known in Manchester since the commencement of the American war, and it has had, as might be expected, a powerful effect on the Cotton market. Spinners commenced buying largely towards the middle of the month, both on the spot and "to arrive," to cover orders, and as heavy arrivals of Surat Cotton were coming on the market, they secured considerable supplies at but a small advance in price, but as the accounts from Manchester became more exciting, speculators joined in the movement; spinners and exporters bought with still greater avidity, and the sales for the week ending 28th August reached 114,000 bales, the largest business for this year, at a very considerable advance.

The demand was most eager for long stapled Cotton, namely, Egyptian, Brazil and American, which had long been comparatively neglected, and was proportionately cheaper than Indian Cotton. In Surats afloat an enormous business was also done, bringing prices for early shipments nearly up to the value current on the spot; everything else that could be offered to arrive was also eagerly bought up, and a large business was done in Bengal, Madras and China Cotton, besides many contracts in Egyptian, American and Brazil Sorts to bought more freely of arrival Cotton than ever before, finding it a convenient way of investment against orders for future delivery. In the last few days a pause has occurred in the upward movement; the difficulty of placing orders in Manchester at moderate prices is deterring buyers from operating further, except in a cautious manner, and some speculators here being willing to realize their profits supply the market more freely. Prices accordingly have become stationary, and are here and there a shade easier in long stapled Cotton, but the general tone of the market is healthy and good, and little fear of a reaction is felt.

The advance within the month may be broadly quoted 1d to 1½d in American, 1½d to 2d in Brazil, 2d to 2½d in Egyptian, and 1d per lb. on the bulk of East India Cotton.

Attention has throughout the past month been withdrawn very much from the progress of the war in America, to the state of trade in Manchester. The belief is now so general that there is no possibility of an early termination of that contest, that the question has not exercised of late much influence on the market.

It has been superseded by the more immediate question how high will the price of goods be carried in Manchester before the demand is permanently brought to the level of the production. Since the beginning of this year the production of goods in Lancashire has been about *two-fifths* of its former rate, and it is doubtful whether the supply of Cotton available till the end of this year and for the early months of the following one, will allow of a larger production; it is certain that one-half the former rate is the very maximum that can be sustained, and this can only be kept up by running the stock of Cotton to the lowest ebb and giving speculation complete control of the market. But there is no evidence that the actual consumption of Cotton Goods in the world has yet been reduced to two-fifths or even one-half its former rate; the probability is that it will still considerable larger; the price of Cotton Goods has doubled, but still they are the cheaper form of clothing manufactured, and in this country at least the actual "wear and tear" is no supposed to be less than two-thirds of the former consumption. In some of the largest consuming markets such has India, Egypt and Brazils, the enormous price of Cotton has poured in such a flood of wealth that the people can afford to pay a higher price for clothing without grudging, and therefore there is good ground for believing that the actual requirements of Cotton fabrics for the markets of the world (our home trade included) will take off at present prices more than half the full production of the manufacturing power of Lancashire. This fact had been overlooked since the great excitement at this time last year, because stocks of Goods had been working up in the interval, and the demand in Manchester had been kept much below the level of the actual consumption going on in the world. But stocks of Good no longer remain to act as a "buffer" between the consuming and producing power, the strain of demand comes directly on Manchester, and it remains to be seen what scale of prices will cut it down finally to the level of the production. In the writer's opinion a further considerable advance will be required, but as a material addition has been made to prices lately, some time may intervene before the next stage in the movement is reached.

It need hardly be added that whatever advance occurs in Manchester is sure to be lost to the spinner by a corresponding rise in Liverpool. In the present unfortunate situation of the trade no improvement in their position is possible. Were prices to remain stationary here, while a rise occurred in Manchester, the immediate and certain effect would be a large increase in the consumption of Cotton. When spinners see anything approaching a margin they re-open their mills or put them on full time for fear loss in standing still is great that a considerable loss in working is the minor evil, the more so as the workpeople are thus kept together and saved from pauperism. The effect of the recent start in Manchester has been a material increase in the consumption, even though the rise in Cotton is equal to that to Cloth and Yarn. The amount now using is supposed to be nearly if not quite 30,000 bales per week, a higher rate than can be supported to the end of the year.

In America few events worthy of notice have occurred in the past month.—the tide of Federal victory seems stayed for the present, and there will probably be a lull till the armies are recruited by the conscription now going on. Further evidence is being afforded of the great social revolution progressing in the South. Along the Mississippi Valley slavery is being swept by the Northern arms, and the old Southern planters are being displaced by military settlers from the North. It is becoming increasingly evident that the institution of slavery must perish in this struggle. Whispers are already heard from the South that they intend to arm their negroes, and, in all probability they will be driven to this course before long, as being the only effective means of stemming the tide of Northern conquest. But it would not be safe to arm the negroes without giving them freedom, and the one step is likely to follow the other. If emancipation is once resolved on as a military necessity, it cannot well be confined to the compatants; but must extend sooner or latter to the entire negro race, and it is probably that this is the phase of the question that will come most prominently forward in the future.

With the abolition of slavery, whatever may be its social advantage, there is sure to be a great curtailment of the growth of Cotton in the South. In the writer's opinion, the production for some time would not reach one half of its former dimensions, and this limited production cannot commence till the war is brought to a close. Meanwhile the old stock of Cotton existing in the South is wasting away; the rich Cotton districts along the Mississippi and its tributaries, which grew half the crop, are chiefly in the hands of the Federals, and yet they have not captured any amount worthy of notice; the stocks are either burnt as they advance or carried further into the interior. It is the opinion of the most competent judges the stock of useful Cotton in the South is now reduced to two millions of bales.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 2nd SEPTEMBER.—The arrivals of Cotton from the East during the past month have been large; most of the April and several of the May vessels from Bombay have come up. A considerable quantity of the new Dholleras is now on the market, and the quality is turning out satisfactory, the range of prices being from 19½d to 20d per lb. Some parcels of new Broach are also to hand and turn out well. The arrival of Oomrawuttee continue very poor, and are much mixed with soft stapled Khandeish Cotton, and short stapled sorts little superior to Scinde. Large quantities of Bengal and Scinde Cotton have arrived in the last month, and have sold readily at about ¼d. advance; Spinners are now using the freely, and they largely bought for export. The range of prices for Scinde Cotton is now 12¼d to 13¼d. according to quality, and for Beugal 14¼d. to 14¾d.

A pause has succeeded the enormous business to "arrive" and prices have yielded ¼d to ½d per lb. Merchants' Fair Dholleras, May and early June sailing were freely sold at 19d; now they are worth 18½d. Merchants' Fair Oomrawttee, same sailing, were sold freely at 18d now they may be quoted 18¼d per lb. Broach nearly due is worth 19½; Compta 17¾d to 18d; Tinnevelly and Western Madras, which were selling last week at 18¼d may be quoted 18d; Bengal were clearly dealt in at 13½d and are still nominally worth that price; Chinas sold as high as 15¼d; and are now worth 15½d. Chinas on the spot have improved considerably of late, and are now in good demand at 15¾d to 16 for current quality.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 24	Benares (s)	Gribble	Suez 12, and Aden Sept. 17.
	Ottawa (s)	Beasley	China, &c. Aug 29
	Sarah Sando (s)	Gillies	London, May 27

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, from China.—Mr. an Mrs. Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Fairell; Captain Gildie; Mr Costello; Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Sept. 24	Telegraph (s)	White	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Thirty natives.

CRT CLEARANCE.

The Brig *Alligator*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo and Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 24.

French, Captain T. C., 72nd Regt., to join, from England.
Wise, Conductor E., Sub-Engineer Public Works, sick leave, to join, from England.
Nutt, Lieut 103rd Regt., to join, from Poona.
Goldie, Captain J., 17th Lancers, on privilege leave, from Australia.
Smith, Lieut., R. M., Royal Engineers, on special duty, from England.
Blunt, Captain A., Royal Horse Artillery, on privilege leave, from Kirkee.
Hyland, Risaldar, W. H., 23rd Regt., Controller I. Horse, to rejoin, from England.
Lyons, Lieut., 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Vivian, Lieut. M., Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Bunnoo.
Skinner, Lieut., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Bethon, Captain, Commissarist Department, on duty, to Poona.
Warden, Major, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 24TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. In accordance with section 44 para 808 page 105, 2nd appendix Jameson's Code, the undermentioned officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate subject to confirmation.

Colonel Leith, 106th Regt. and Lieut. W. Ward, R.A.

2. The medical committee, of which Surgeon Major Maltaffy, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

No. 482.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Bombay, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:

Sergeant James Abbott, late of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment of Foot, One Shilling and Three Pence per diem, from the 1st January 1864.

No. 483.—Lieutenant C. M. Griffiths, Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, has been appointed a Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.

No. 484.—Captain S. C. Milford, of H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, with leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 466, dated 15th September last, paragraph 10, *for* "1 Pay Serjeant, Rupees 7-8-0" *read* "1 Pay Serjeant, Rs. 7-0-0."

In paragraph 23, between the lines:—

		Pay.			Batta.
1 Jemedar of Drivers	Rupees	12	0	0	2 8 0
127 Drivers	"	7	0	0	2 0 0
Read—					
5 Havildars	"	9	0	0	2 8 0

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 23rd September 1863.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 19th September 1863.

Ensign J. E. Gordon, General List, Assistant Surgeon H. Day, Medical Establishment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

109*th Foot.*—Lieut. F. C. Hudson for 6 months, from date of leaving the Regiment to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

23*rd Regt. N. L. I.*—Captain H. S. Anderson, for one month, from date of departure from Kurrachee, to proceed to Poona on urgent private affairs.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 24.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. A. B. Warden has been appointed Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. C. Forbes has been appointed Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India, is republished for general information:—

Fort William, Foreign Department, the 11th Sept mber 1863.

With reference to G. O. No. 241, dated 10th April last, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Martin des Pallieres as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable M. R. Westropp having tendered his resignation of office as additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept Mr. Westropp's resignation.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, from the 24th instant, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the second vacation of the present year, from the 16th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. B. Warden to be Judge and Session Judge of Poona
Mr. C. Forbes to be Judge and Session Judge of Surat.
Mr. R. H. Pinley to be Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat.
Mr. C. Gonne to continue to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun.
Mr. C. Walter to be Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish
Mr. A. T. Crawford to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun for the detached station of Ratnagherry.
Mr. W. H. Newnham to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tannah.
Mr. A. L. Spens to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.
Mr. J. R. Naylor, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Ahmedabad District, and with powers to commit cases under Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.
Captain O. Probyn, Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, has passed in Hindustani according to the Staff test.
Row Bahadoor Trimol Row Venkutesh to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmednuggur, vice Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Bhikajee, retired.
Mr. W. H. Salmon to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, from the date on which he returned to that station.
Mr. J. Hunter to act as Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, from the date on which he passed his first Departmental Examination.
Mr. A. C. Trevor to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, from the date on which he passed his first Departmental Examination.
Mr. T. H Stewart to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, from the date on which he passed his first Departmental Examination.
Mr. Bhogilall Pranwullubdass, Assistant to the Talookdaree Settlement Officer in Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Section XII. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.
Mr. H. H. S. Parkinson, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st October 1863, under the Notification of the Government of India, dated 31st July last.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. Shaw, Civil Surgeon at Poona, to Bombay on the 9th instant, from the leave of absence for three years granted to him in 1860.

Assistant Surgeon H. V. Carter, M. D., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Satara, vice Assistant Surgeon Cook, M. D., appointed to act as Superintendent at Malableshwur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Jenkin Jones, R.E., to be Executive Engineer for Bombay Defences.

Captain J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be Executive Engineer at the Presidency.

Mr. W. C. L. Brown, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer.

Lieutenant W. M. Ducat, R.E., Executive Engineer, Northern Concan, and Mr. J. Morris, Assistant Engineer, have passed Examinations in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Scott, R.E. assumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, on the 14th September 1863.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. G. Lord, Civil Surgeon at Poona, is appointed Registrar of Marriages for the Districts in the Collectorate of Poona, under Section XVIII. of Act V. of 1862.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. C. Parker is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent and Port Officer at Carwar.

* Republished at page 439 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 20th August 1863.

Letters to the Editor.

COMPETITION DESIGNS FOR THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Sir,—Now that the criticisms in the *Times of India*, on the Competition Designs for the European General Hospital, are brought to a close, I would beg to call your attention to a few facts connected therewith.

On Friday last, an article appeared on what was called the "Rubbish" of the Competition. I am perfectly aware that there are designs to which little merit is due, but such I think that the onus of them should not have been laid on the natives of this country.

I am not of course aware who the competitors are, but I am quite convinced, should the very worse designs in question be the work of Native Architects or Engineers: (though we have no reason to presume they are still) they are equal and in many cases far better than buildings that have been erected in Bombay. It shews a very good earnest of the times, to see such parties competing at all, and I think it very uncharitable to pass such rubbish off on them.

I will now draw attention to the five designs which have been noticed. It seems plain to me that the public attention has been directed to what is called "Illustrated Designs," a term, I think, very much out of place, inasmuch as all drawings whether Perspective or Geometrical, are nothing more nor less than Illustrated ideas, and I consider the individual, be whom he may, knows little or nothing of the subject of his criticism. I contend it is unfair to make perspective drawings an excuse for condemning the designs. Perspectives are generally *the work of artists and not of architects*. On reference to the advertisement by Government, you will find that the four elevations and three plans were all the drawings required, and surely if a competitor pleases (generally at a great expense to himself) to have a prospective of his design made, the more fully to illustrate it, that should not absorb the whole attention so severe an article. Red flags and parasols are some times found in the vicinity of large buildings even in India.

I consider the whole of the article on this subject, nothing more or less than a slur on the efforts of the professional men in India, and if they were foolish enough to take any notice of such nonsense, very few parties, or even Government itself, would be able to procure another, or such a set of competitive designs as those produced. Even the worst efforts have involved a very great amount of labor, though the productions after all may not have been good, and professional men must treat such criticisms with the just contempt it deserves.

Had the critic referred to, been writing an article on the Political and Domestic economy of our antediluvian ancestors, he then might have been more at home, but in future if he be wise enough to take the advice of his obedient servant, he will let architects and architecture alone, or *allow others to judge for him*, who are capable of giving a sound opinion.

It is an invariable custom in England to send in a perspective or illustrated drawings, with competition designs, so that persons not acquainted with architectural drawings, may obtain an idea, what the building will be actually like, and nothing can convey that better than a truthful perspective.

The addition of a palm tree, (though of a specie unknown to Dr. Birdwood) here and there, a parasol, only gives an idea of what we may very possibly see, if the building be carried to completion.

I consider a perspective drawing, if not absolutely necessary, is at least a very great adjunct in competition designs, and one always considered by non-professional men to form an idea of the outline and general effect, and what the building would be if executed.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th August, at Liverpool, the wife of C. J. Robinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th August, at the Field Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Henry D. Cartright, Esq., of a son, still-born.

At Shanghae, on the 10th July, on board the Receiving ship *Lady Hayes*, Mrs. Daniel Fairidge, of twins, a son and daughter.

At Whampoa, on the 22d August, the wife of W. G. I. Brown, of a son.

Sept. 17, at Cowasjee Patell Tank Lane, the wife of Mr. Richard Hollis, Engineer P. and O. Company's Dockyard, of a son.

Sept 17, at Seetabuldee, the wife of Captain Thomas Keyes, Madras Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ's Church, Simla, on the 8th September, by the Revd. Leopold Poyzder, Major Hugh Gough, V.C., 19th Hussars, to Annie Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Eustace Hill, Longford, Ireland.

At St. Mary's Church, Shahjehanpore, on the 15th September, by the Revd. C. A. L. Whyte, M.A., W. J. Mulligan, Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major J. Scott, late 55th N. I.

DEATHS.

At his Father's residence, St. Helena Jersey, John, eldest son of John Damer, Esq., aged 31 years.

At the Pagoda Anchorage, Foochoo, very suddenly on the 20th July, Dr. Simpson, until recently residing at Whampoa.

Drowned at Tientsin, on the 2nd August,—Hutton.

At Quinsan, of dysentery, on the 6th August, Captain Bates, formerly Surgeon to Ward's forces.

At the Rising Sun Tavern, Hongkong, on the 6th August, Archibald Henereze, seaman, unemployed.

At Kongkong, on board the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship *Pekin*, George Newman, Quartermaster.

Drowned at Shanghae, on the 7th August,—Jackson, late Chief Engineer, steamer *Norah Creina*.

At Hankow, on the 9th August, after a short illness, T. L. Hay.

At Hankow, on the 9th August, of cholers, W. Raymond Gingell, H.B.M. Consul.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 10th August, P. Brads reet, late of the Royal Hotel, Macao.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 10th August, Captain Johnson, late of the British ship *Cohen Family*.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 10th August, Patrick Moran, Private, 99th Regiment, aged 24 years

At Hongkong, on the 14th August, Jean Decker, of Hamburg, aged 38 years.

At Ningpo, on the 15th August, Captain J. Milton, of the steamer *Whampoa*, of violent Cholara, after five hours illness.

At Shanghae, on the morning of the 18th August, Francisca Corrotta, the beloved wife of Alfonso da Silveira, aged 34 years.

At Shanghae, on the 12th August, of Cholera, C. L. Cunningham, Superintendent of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th August, Richard Reynolds, Cook, unemployed; H. Stillhorn, Cook, of the Hamburg barque *Superb*; and William Smith, Engineer late of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th August, George Urban, Police Constable.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2nd August, N. Hensen, seaman, unemployed.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer JEDDO, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 12
AGRA	Sept. 10	LAHORE	Sept. 12
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 12
AKYAB	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 18
BANGALORE	Sept. 18	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Sept. 5	MERRUT	Sept. 15
CALCUTTA	Sept. 14	OUDH	Sept. 16
CAPE	Aug 8	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	July 27	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 17	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 27	SIMLA	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Sept. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 28

THE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

THE Mail for England which left Bombay on the 24th July last, was delivered in London on the 19th ultimo.

Telegraphic intelligence from Bombay of date the 9th ultimo had been received in England before the mail of the 3rd instant, which reached Bombay yesterday had left, but no intelligence is supplied as to where the Bombay Mail of 9th ultimo was on the 3rd instant.

THE telegraphic intelligence from America brought by the mail which arrived yesterday, is to the end of August, and reports the destruction, but not the occupation of Fort Sumter, while the bombardment of Charleston was still proceeding. Whether Beauregard will be able to hold out and baffle his determined antagonist, appears doubtful, but the detailed intelligence does not appear to be very trustworthy. The severity of the Federal fire, as previously reported, is said to have been greatly exaggerated; but exaggerated or not, we are free to conclude from the latest news, that it was proving very effective. The Federals appear to be most anxious to keep everything connected with the bombardment of Charleston as private as possible, and it is reported that General Gilmore had written to all the New York papers, requesting them to refrain from publishing military intelligence in his department. He stated that his operations had suffered severely from that cause. It is not easy to see how this should be, but the Americans with all their boasted pride in publicity, have been much more sensitive about public reports of their military movements, than many of the despotic governments in Europe; not to mention the extreme freedom and publicity, with which everything referring to English military projects are discussed by the English press. The Confederates appear to be making most strenous efforts to strengthen the army of General Lee, and if the common reports in the Federal papers can be trusted, the man supposed to have been nearly annihilated at the fights at Gettysburg, is again ready to assume the offensive, at the head of an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men. He is again on the Rappahannock, with his army stretching from Madison to Fredericksburg: and his movements are supposed to indicate offensive operations, and an attempt to cut in between Meade's Army and Washington. Though there cannot be a doubt that the Confederates put forth there entire strength, in giving succour to the army of General Lee, and that they are well aware, the efficiency of that army, is a condition inseparable from their achieving an independent existence. The Federals for the time, seem nearly as much exhausted by their late extraordinary efforts. The conscription proceeds vigorously under the terror of military law. The Governor of New York, Mr. Seymour, published a proclamation enjoining the citizens to submit quietly to the action of the law, until it should be pronounced void by the courts or repealed by Congress. Mr. Seymour's proclamation seems to have been rather a bold one in the circumstances. The successes of the Federal party in the West, do not appear to have had any valuable practical result. General Grant has done nothing since he captured Vicksburg, and it would seem that his whole force is in the meantime required to hold it, and the other posts on the Mississippi. Whether the Federals will be able to keep up such a force, as the attempt they are now engaged in, to reduce eleven revolted states, covering an area as large as the greater part of Europe, requires, by the aid of conscription, seems extremely questionable, but it is undeniably they are making enormous efforts. While such is the state of matters in America between the combatants, the irritation amongst Federals against England, on account of the numerous alleged violations of the Foreign enlistment Act, by the supplies in munitions of war and war steamers, that have been surreptitiously furnished to the Confederates by English Merchants and speculators has been on the increase, and has now given rise to much violent controversy and discussion in England. Various vessels are now in course of construction, both in the Mersey and the Clyde, whose destination for the aid of the Confederates is loudly asserted; the question has been taken up violently by the "Emancipation Society," which however has long been shorn of any great influence, and threatenings of a very unmeasured character have been made against the Government, if they do not summarily arrest a portion of the business, presumed to be carried on by the builders at Liverpool and the Clyde!

The very clever, but immensely conceited professor of History at Oxford, Mr. Goldwin Smith, has just restated his views on the subject, as first propounded when the case of the *Alabama*, was hotly discussed between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell. He is full of delight at finding the *Times*, has now come round to entertain views somewhat similar to what he had himself enunciated some six months ago. After citing a passage from the *Times*, certainly of a different complexion to the views formerly promulgated by the leading journal, he exclaims in an exulting tone!—"whoare the 'traitors' to the honour of England, those who in April last counselled her to listen to the voice of justice, or those who, having at that time counselled her to be deaf to the voice of justice, now counsel her to listen to the voice of fear?" The language of the *Times* is loosely expressed, but it certainly is not fear, and though Mr. Goldwin Smith's counsel six months ago, that England should send a fleet after the *Alabama*, and catch her because she had escaped the clutches of the Customs authorities in Liverpool, would no doubt have pleased the North,—it was counsel nevertheless, that could not be defended on principles of reason or policy.

A writer however of greater experience and sounder judgement, Mr. Nassau Senior, has taken up equally strong opinions as Mr. Smith, on the necessity of putting a stop to the aid now supposed to be preparing in a covert manner for the Confederates, by building ships, in some of our principal shipyards for their use. "I have conversed" says Mr. Senior "during the last month, with Americans of both parties. On one subject only are they unanimous, and that is that the escape of these vessels will produce the evil, which we have exercised so much forbearance, and endured such sufferings to prevent, a war with the North. They all believe that, whatever be the wish of the Northern Government, the indignation and rage of the Northern people will force it to declare war. This is the expectation of my Federal friends, who look on a war against us with horror, and of my Confederate friends, who exult in its approach. This is the object for which, in their utmost penury, they are spending hundreds of thousands on these ships. The ravages of the *Alabama* and the *Florida* do not seriously injure the military force of the Federals, but they enrage them." Mr. Senior publishes with his own letter in the *Times*, an account of a most interesting conversation which he held so late as May last with Mr. Dayton the Federal minister in Pairs, which is important as showing the opinion, of one of the most intelligent of the American Statesmen on this subject so painfully irrating in itself, and so alarming for the consequences that may flow from it.

The Frankfort Congress has seperated, without their deliberations producing any feasible scheme, for bringing about so desirable an end as a Union of the German people. There is hardly a more desirable political object in Europe than this—there is none that would tend so powerfully to preserve peace, but the mean fears of small powers, who are afraid of being swallowed up in a Union of the whole, and the petty jealousies between Prussia and Austria in their struggle for the lead; seem to show that in the present state of affairs, the object is unattainable. The only thing the Germans seem to be able to agree about, when the states meet together, is to menace Denmark. It is impossible for the German states to meet, without discussing the interminable Schleswig-Holstein question; and at their recent meeting it appears, they voted, that these Duchies belong to Germany and not Denmark; they threaten armed intervention, and the Danes in their turn, threaten to blockade the Hanse Towns.

A telegraphic report to the effect that a Franco-Russo-Prussian alliance is in course of formation, seems to have been got up on the slenderest grounds, and is of so improbable a character that it hardly bears being stated. Oil and water are as likely to mix, as the French and Germans in cordial alliance with each other.

One of the most extraordinary rumours mentioned in the foreign intelligence, received by the mail, is the announcement of the intention of Russia to produce a scheme for a Constitutional system of government. It is said there is to be a senate of 300 members, and an elective chamber of 450. Besides central representation, the provinces, it is said, would receive special constitutions. Poland would have a Diet, and a completely self governing internal organisation; and would besides, send deputies to the Chamber of represent

proclaimed a levy of all the able-bodied men within his military lines. This, if carried into effect, will exhaust the whole material of which soldiers can be made. The insurgents estimate the total number of conscripts thus to be gained at from 70,000 to 95,000. Our armies now confront the insurgents at all points with superior numbers. A draft for 300,000 more is in progress to replace those whose terms of service have expired, and to fill up the wasted ranks of our veteran regiments; and the people, just so fast as the evidence of the necessity for that measure is received and digested, submit with cheerfulness to the ascertained demands. Our armies everywhere are well equipped, abundantly fed and supplied with all the means of transportation. The soldiers of two years' service bear themselves as veterans, and show great steadiness in every conflict. The men, accustomed to the camp, and hardened by exercise and experience, make marches which would have been impossible in the beginning of the contest. The nation is becoming familiar with arms, and easily takes on the habits of war. Large voluntary enlistments continually augment our military force. All supplies, are abundantly and cheaply purchased within our lines. The country shows no sign of exhaustion of money, material or men. A requisition for 5,200 remount horses was filled and the animals despatched from Washington all in four days. Our loan is purchased at par by our own citizens at the average rate of 1,200,000 dollars daily. Gold sells in our market at 123 to 128, while in the insurrectonary region it commands 1,200 per cent. premium.

Every insurgent port is either blockaded, besieged, or occupied by the national forces. The field of the projected confederacy is divided by the Mississippi. All the fortifications on its banks are in our hands, and its flood is patrolled by the Federal fleet.

Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland—all slave states—support the Federal government. Missouri has already in convention ordained the gradual abolition of slavery, to take effect at the expiration of seven years. Four-fifths of Tennessee, two-thirds of Virginia, the coast and sounds of North Carolina, half of Mississippi, and half of Louisiana, with all their large cities, part of Alabama, and the whole sea coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and no inconsiderable part of the coast of Florida, are held by the United States. The insurgents, with the slaves whom they yet hold in defiance of the President's proclamation, are now crowded into the central and southern portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgina, and Alabama, while the pioneer slave-holding insurgents beyond the Mississippi are cut off from the main force. On the other hand, although it is less than six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man of African descent to bear arms in defence of his country, there are now in the field 22,000 regularly enlisted, armed, and equipped soldiers of that class, while 50 regiments of 1,000 each are in process of organisation, and 62,800 persons of the same class are employed as teamasters, labourers, and camp followers. These facts show that, as the insurrection continues, the unfortunate servile population, which was at the beginning an element of its strength, is being transferred to the support of the Union.

You will use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favour from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States.

The whole country around Chattanooga is swarming with rebel deserters from Bragg's and Johnston's armies. Rebel cavalry are enforcing the conscription in Eastern Virginia. All eyes are turned towards Rosencranz's movement on Chattanooga, which is a natural citadel in the heart of the confederacy. If this is seized the Federals will hold interior lines and force the rebels to operate on the external lines, and the tables will be turned on the Confederates.

Among the passengers by the Saxonia is the Hon. Mr. Ruggles, who has been specially sent by Mr. Lincoln to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, to present to the attention of the European world a comprehensive and authoritative view of the vast and rapidly-growing resources of the United States, their commercial agricultural, mineral, and territorial development.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

(*Richmond Whig, August* 21.)

Charleston, S.C., August 20.

The enemy's operations during the last twenty-four hours have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from their Parrott guns on Morris Island.

Their fire-begins to tell on Fort Sumter, which replies only at long intervals.

The defence of the harbour does not depend mainly upon Sumter. Even if that fortress should be battered down, the harbour may still be held.

Governor Bonham has issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from Charleston as soon as possible.

The two hundred pounder Parrott guns of the enemy are too much for the walls of Sumter and the fort only replies at intervals.

It has been determined to defend the city, street by street, and house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left.

(*Chattanooga Rebel, August* 10.)

We look for the worst at Charleston. It will never be taken as it stands, however. It would be mined and blown from its foundation first. We do not anticipate any very encouraging news from that quarter. The journals of the city may put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism; but we had as well be prepared for any emergency.

(*Macon* (Ga.) *Telegraph, August* 12.)

We think the *Chattanooga Rebel* is unnecessarily despondent about Charleston. It is true she may in time succumbto superior numbers and heavier ordnance; but the numbers are not there yet, and the hopes of successful defence have grown with every day since the beginning of the siege, and so has the strength of the position. The Charlestonians don't believe that their city will be taken, and we shall not believe it until it is done.

The following semi-official announcement has been made of the condition of affairs at Charleston:

Washington, Aug. 20.

Official despatches received at the departments from General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren confirm previous reports of the progress of affairs in Charleston Harbour. Full confidence is felt in the ability to reduce Fort Sumter after a few hours' bombardment. This is but one step, however, towards the capture of Charleston, and anticipation of an immediate termination of the siege by the fall of the city are premature. There is a great deal of hard work and desperate fighting to be done there after the reduction of Sumter, which may yet require considerable time. But little faith is entertained in official circles in the realisation of the sanguine predictions of the correspondent of a Baltimore paper of immediate triumph. No doubt is harboured of ultimate success; but the public should guard against too great anticipations of speedy triumph, which are not likely to be realised. Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here to-day as earnestly hopeful of the combined naval and military operations, but they do not mention any time for the reduction of Fort Sumter, &c., as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents. The work being heavy and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they will not appreciation of all the difficulties, purposely refrain from exciting expectations of an immediate and complete victory; nor are speedy results of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanding officers. It is stated in secession quarters here that the people of Charleston will fire the city before it shall fall into the Federals' hands.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA.

We read in the *Journal des Debats* of to-day:

A Confederate corsair, named the Florida, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which it had burnt near the English coast. The *Phare de la Loire* has on this subject urged complaints which we consider well founded. It would, in fact, be well were it possible to interdict from access to our ports veritable sea-rovers, for the Florida is nothing else. Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States; but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law. If it be possible to show conclusively that the Southern States have the right to arm corsairs, since they have not acceded to the treaty of Paris, it is not possible to admit that the corsairs armed by the South, and assimilated by us to a certain toleration—it is now clearly seen—to vessels of war, may substitute themselves substantially for maritime tribunals, and make themselves judges of the validity of their captures. They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a captain of the state navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice. That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that, their ports being blockaded, they have no maritime tribunals. That is their affair, and not ours. Let them attack the American ships of war, and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do; but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery.

ROME.

(*Globe Sept.* 3.)

PRAYERS FOR POLAND.

Rome, Sept. 2.

A printed notice has been issued relating to a solemn procession ordered for the 6th of September.

Cardinal-Vicar announces it to be the desire of the Pope that special prayers shall be offered up for unhappy Poland which his Holiness observes with regret to have now become the scene of sanguinary massacres. Poland, always Catholic, and a bulkwark against the invasion of error, deserves that the Almighty should be implored to deliver her from the evils by which she is afflicted. Petitions should be put that while retaining her character she may remain faithful to the mission God has given her, and may maintain the Catholic banner thoroughly intact.

EGYPT.

Alexandria, Sept. 2.

The Annamite ambassadors have left in the Labrador upon their voyage to France.

The rise of the Nile continues to create uneasiness. Measures are still being taken to avert disaster.

The cattle disease is diminishing.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 2 (Evening).

The leading Progressista deputies will hold a meeting on Saturday next. The Friends of the Ministry assert that the Ministers continue to enjoy the confidence of the Queen.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 3.

An important pamphlet has been published by Dentu, entitled:—"France, Mexico, and the Confederate States."

The writer advocates the necessity of prompt recognition of the Confederate States by Mexico.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

The only practical result of the six months' stir in Poland, and the dreary interchange of notes and counternotes, would now appear to be the parturition by the great she bear in the North of nine small bruins or sucking Parliaments, dropped at Moscow, Kazan, Odessa, Kiew Wilna, Irkousk, Helsingfors, Warsaw, and the capital. These tuneful nine are expected when full grown to growl in perfect unison, and Europe has only now to watch the process of licking the cubs into shape. The Poles are put on a perfect par with the Cossacks, Calmucks, and Tartars, and of course their grievances are at an end. Autocratic Russia has met foreign taunts as to her constitutional sterility by coming out with a whole brood of National Assemblies.

Aimez vos la montarde? on en a mis partout!

There is no lack of sarcasm in the announced arrangement, and the satirical point is aimed at Austria. Kaiser Franz Josef's whole policy of late was an effort to deprive Hungary, Crotia, Bohemia Transylvania the Dalmatic and Venetian provinces of their local Diets by one common absorption into his Vienna Leichsrath. The Czar scorns such clumsy centralization. He can play, not on one single string, but on nine, and has rosin on his bow for them all. What remains but to await the performance?

The working of Parliamentary government in Southern Europe exhibits Espartero and General Prim in the act of positively dissuading Spaniards from the exercise of their franchise at the coming hustings, a somewhat singular appreciation of popular rights, which, but for its occurring on that side of Pyrenees, would be worth while treating as wonderful. The late Premier of the Madrid Cabinet, Marshal O'Donnel, now in this capital, does not seem over solicitous just now about *Cosas de Spagna*, being engaged yesterday in the formal reception, at Hotel du Louvre, of a hamper (Innishowen whisky), solemnly presented to the head of his clan by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, who enlarged on this usquebagh being a product of a barony in Donegal so called, once part of old Tyrconnell the confiscated territory of their common ancestors.

It would seem that as the French Emperor has fixed his departure from St. Cloud for the 7th instant on his way to Biarritz we are not to witness the reception of Annamite Embassy, which has only just reached Alexandaria, nor has the Suez Canal Plenipotentiary, Nubar Pascha, appeared as yet at Marsaeilles. This latter dignity is one of the few Armenian Christians raised to the rank of three horsetails, and happening to be a friend of Sir Henry Bulwer's, he is suspected by the shareholders of some design to "sell the pass," if passage be a fit term to apply in this case.

A statute of limitations is a sad desideratum in France. I is only this day that judgment on final appeal is published, setting at rest a claim for debt contracted at the end of last century, in connexion with Queen Maire Antoinettes's *collier de perles*, the plaintiff being collateral descendants or assigns, of bankers Baumer and Bossanges, the original salesmen of that bit of *virtu*. Cardinal de Rohan, Prince-Bishop of Stranbourg, died in state of bankrnptcy, in 1803, the debt being in his schedule. By his will, dated 1800, at Ratisbonne, he left legatee Charlotte de Rohan Guémenee, who wisely declined acceptance save under the clause of French law, "*sous benefice d'inventaire*," repudiating all liabilities of the testator. In 1829 Charles X. got his *Chambre de Deputes* to vote sundry millions indemnity for lost French estates at St. Domingo, a very large plantation having belonged to the assets of the bankrupt cardinal. Lady Charlotte put in her claim, and by that act bought down on her the legal pursuit of the collar claimants, getting her neck into that famous ornament as far as the amount of indemnity. All this was duly set forth by MM. Cremieux and a distinguished bar, but the technicalities of the suit failed, and this *cause célèbre* is now gone to the same limbo where may be found that of Baron de Body, who, if he was not Bishop of Strasbourg, at least founded his demand on the loss of property in that neighbourhood about the same period.

Charles de Franqueiville. "Auditor of the Council of State," who lately put forth a work on "Les Institutions d'Angleterre," noticed in the *The Globe*, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his book, which thus gets the stamp of his Majesty's approval. It is an honest and painstaking perfromance, and capable of dispelling many of Persignys foolish notions about aristocracy and caste privileges in England

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, August 28.

13th Hussars—Lieutenant Walter P. Bagenal to be Captain by purchase, vice William Wallis King, who retires; Cornet Adam Alexander Ford to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bagenal.

19th Hussars.—Captain Henry Cadogan Craigie to be Major, vice John Hatfield Brooks, who retires (on pension).

Royal Artillery.—The date of promotion of Second Captain Joseph George Marshall has been altered from the 3rd of March to the 21st of February, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen James Stevens, C.B., retired Indian Service, but present employed as Paymaster, with local rank, at Warley Depot, to be Paymaster.

Military Train.—Lieutenant Charles Turville Wilson to be Captain by purchase, vice Frederick John Butts, who retires; Ensign Andrew Rutherford Warren to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wilson; Gentleman Cadet George Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Warren.

8th Foot.—Captain John Cusack, from half pay, late 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert C. Dalrymple Bruce, who retires upon half pay, having been appointed staff officer of pensioners.

11th Foot.—Captain Launcelot Charles Brown, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain, vice Versturme, who exchanges.

13th Foot.—Major Augustus Alexander Dick, from half pay, late 29th Foot, to be Major, vice William Lawes Peto, who retires upon temporary half pay.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard A. Lynd Furneaux to be Captain by purchase, vice Robert William Jenkins who retires; Ensign Roger Hall to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Furneaux; Gentleman Cadet Fredrick William Bloomfield, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase vice Hall.

19th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Young, transferred to the 38th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Crosbie Barton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Daniel James Manserg, who retires.

26th Foot.—John Eden Northmore Whitlock, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice George Gosling, promoted in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

34th Foot.—Ensign Charles by purchase Cecil Clayton to be Lieutenant, vice Henry E. Sharpe, who retires; Ensign George Charles Dawson Bampfield, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Clayton.

38th Foot.—Ensign John Barnes Sparks to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Hughes Pope, who retires; Ensign Wajter St. James Young, from the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sparks.

39th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Napier Milner Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bampfield, transferred to the 34th Foot.

41st Foot.—Captain John Edwin Dickson Hill, from half-pay late 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Eustace Maude, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

59th Foot—Captain Adolphus Halkett Versturme, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brown, who exchanges.

66th Foot—Lieutenant John Tobin Ready to be Captain, by purchase, vice Richard Hornor Paget, who retires; Ensign John Hammond to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ready; Ensign Thomas Eales Soady to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Leslie Eames, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Edward John Johnston, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hammond; Gentleman Cadet John William Carroll, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Soady.

72nd Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Edward Footner to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Joseph Salkeld Johnston, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

90th Foot.—Staff-Surgeon William Boyd to be Surgeon, vice Francis Oliver Barker, M.D., deceased.

102nd Foot.—Lieutenant James Andrew Woods to be Captain, vice Alexander Dunlop Gordon deceased; Ensign G. Maule to be Lieutenant, vice Woods; Gentleman Cadet William Brydon, from the Royal Millitary College, to be Ensign, vice Maule.

1st West India Regiment.—The Christian names of Lieutenant Moffitt are James Edward Robert, and not James only, as hitherto stated.

3rd West India Regiment.—Major Robert Hughes, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Edward M'Gee, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant William Gair, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Sir John MacAndrew, K.C.B., M.D., on half-pay, and one of her Majesty's honorary Physicians, has been permitted to take and henceforth use to the surname of MacGregor in lieu of that of MacAndrew.

Assistant-Surgeon John Halyburton Ross, M.B., from the 39th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice William, Boyd, appointed to the 90th Foot.

Surgeon John Mullins, from the St. Helena Regiment to be Staff-Surgeon.

Assis.-Surgeon Joseph Salkeld Johnston, M.D., from the 72nd Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward Footner, appointed to the 72nd Foot.

Assistant-Surgeon John Tulloch, M.D., from the St. Helena Regiment, to be Staff-Surgeon

BREVET.

Colonel James Bowen Woosnam, on the retired full pay of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only.

Lieutenant William Legh Hilton, paymaster of the Royal Military College, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, having completed the qualifying period of service in that rank, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. D. Lowe, C.B., 6th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, Royal Artillery.

WAR-OFFICE, September 1.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—General Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., from the 13th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal Colin, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I deceased.

13th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Philip M'Pherson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., transfered to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards.

The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—General Sir William Maynard Gomm, C.D. B., who has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the above regiment, vice Field-Marshal Colin Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., deceased, entered the army upwards of 69 years ago. The gallant general is son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm. He was born in 1784, and entered the army as ensign on the 24th of May, 1794. He became a lieutenant on the 16th of November following, and served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, including the action of Sept. 19 at Bergen, and afterwards accompanied the expedition on the coast of France and Spain under Sir James Poulteney, in 1800. He became captain June 25, 1803, and attended the expedition to Hanover in 1805, and that to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1807. He served the campaign of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera and Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing in 1809. He proceeded again to the Peninsula in 1810, where he served during the remainder of the war (the principal part of the time as an assistant quartermaster-general)—including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, assault and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, action at Villa Muriel, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, and battle of the Nive. He served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He was governor and commander-in-chief at the Mauritius from June, 1842, to February, 1849, and appointed commander-in-chief of the East India forces, and an extraordinary Member of Council in India, September, 1850. His commissions bear date as major October 10, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 17, 1812; colonel, May 16, 1829; major-general, Jan. 10, 1837; lieutenant general, Nov. 9, 1846; and general, June 20, 1854. He has received the gold cross and one clasp, and the silver war medal with six clasps, and is a Knight of the 2nd class of St. Anne of Russia, and has held the colonelcy of the 13th (or Prince Albert's) Regiment of Light Infantry since March 10, 1846.

The Colonelcy of the 13th Foot.—Major-General Philip M'Pherson, CB., who has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 13th (1st Somersetshire) Prince Albert's Regiment of Infantry, vice General Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B., transferred to the Coldstream Guards, embarked for the Peninsula in May, 1809, as a volunteer in the 52nd, and served as such in the advance up to Talavera and the retreat from thence to November, 1809, when he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 43rd, from which time he served with the Light Division until the end of that war in 1814, including the following battles, sieges, &c.:—Douro, Martinger, skirmish near and battle of Busaco, Coimbra, Alenguer, Pombal, Redinha, Miranda do Corvo, Forz d' Aronce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Espego, Siota, Badajoz (March and April, 1812), Carvellejo Petiegua, Salamanca, Nivelle, Bayonne, Nive, Tarbes, Tournefeuille, and Toulouse. He was contused on the head in the trenches at Badajoz by the bursting of a shell. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Napier throughout the operations in Scinde, including the battles of Meeanee and Hydrabad. His commissions bear date as lieutenant, June 13, 1811; captain, March 13, 1827; brevet-major, Nov. 13, 1841; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, July 4, 1843; major, August 1, 1844; lieutenant-colonel, December 3, 1852; colonel, June, 20, 1854; and major-general, December 24, 1858. He was for many years lieutenant colonel of the 17th Foot.

NEWS LETTERS.

Poona, *September 23rd* 1863.

The Races are over, having ended last Thursday with the Hurdle Race, followed by the usual soldiers sports, and the rain interrupted less than was expected, for there was only one day on which it was necessary to put the races off, and that was not on account of rain on the day of the race, but from the wet state of the course caused by a stormy downpour the previous evening. The weather has in fact throughout this monsoon been most favourable for all sorts of out of doors entertainments, and there was no opportunity this season of introducing the old standing joke of calling it really a Deccan *Monsoon* Meeting. The rain seems to have forgotten to visit Poona this monsoon, and however pleasant this may be for visitors, it does not promise well for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. From the appearance of the tanks there will soon be a scarcity of water, and I fancy they will have to begin working the Bund very early in the coming dry season, unless the storms that are now daily expected should be heavy enough, to make up for the deficiency of the previous fall.

There is a great deal of building going on in Poona, notwithstanding the high prices of materials and labor, and I see that one of the new Bungalows in the course of erection on the road to the Bund, is to be an upperroomed bungalow. It is being built, I believe, by Colonel Phayre, and it would be well if other builders would follow his example, and erect houses with an upper story, at least for sleeping rooms. It would not only economise space, but make the houses far more healthy to live in. Many of the Poona houses cover a large space of ground, and look as if they had grown up "promiscuous" like weeds, without any regularity or design. Some of them are no doubt very old, and in the course of years they have probably been added to and extended, until some of them stand under three or four different roofs like a cluster of barns. I suppose the Sassoon Hospital will soon be commenced, for I see that they are making a new road in front of the Queen's Hotel, and passing across a corner of the compound in which the Collector's Cucherry stands. As soon as this is fit for use, they will probably close the old road and so gain a little more ground for the Hospital compound. This site is not a bad one in itself, for it is well open to the West wind, and at the same time conveniently near to the City, but it seems a pity to crowd in buildings on all these little spare corners of ground, which might be better used for the ventilation of the place. I remember having heard these open places called the "lungs" of Poona, and I thought the expression was not in-apt. On one of these little corners they lately erected Messrs. Treacher and Co's large business premises, and now on a similar corner of somewhat larger dimensions, the new Hospital is to be built. This spot too is not only very near to the Railway, but very near also to the Railway Station. I should think the patients would be disturbed by the night-trains, and the Railway whistle, and there will always be a great deal of traffic on the road passing from the Railway Station, along by the Hospital compound. One new feature worthy of notice in the construction of this road is, that they are making a path for foot passengers at one side of it. I should think this would be likely to prevent a good many accidents, for after the arrival of the train a perfect stream of human beings of all classes pour down this road, many on foot, and others in vehicles of various descriptions, And with all sorts of horses.

To make way for the Hospital the Travellers' Bungalow has been pulled down, it was sold for the purpose of being pulled down, and the value of the materials, and I believe it is now all cleared away. I have not heard that another is to be built in place of it, but if not, I should think a large class, and an increasing class, of travellers will be put to much inconvenience. At these bungalows you pay a rupee a day for the use of a room, and you can get a joint of meat or a fowl from the bazar with bread and other necessaries, and provision yourself at very little cost. At the Hotels you are charged five rupees a day for each person, and often some little extras besides. How is a man on low pay to put up at an hotel, particularly if he has a wife and family with him? Now that so many Europeans on low pay are employed on the Railway and other works, some cheap accommodation seems to me to be required more than ever, and I should scarcely think that there is to be no longer a travellers' bungalow, in so large and important a station as Poona.

An entertainment was given yesterday afternoon in the compound of Mr. Hart, Revenue Commissioner S. D. to the school-children of the Byculla Branch School, the Free Church Mission Boarding School, and the Young Ladies Institution. The Juveniles mustered to the number of about 200, and many of the *elite* of Poona were present as lookers-on to see them enjoy themselves. Tea was prepared for them at two long tables placed under an awning, tastefully decorated with evergreens, &c, and an immense quantity of cakes, &c., seemed to be consumed, as usual on such occasions. A great deal of care and forethought must have been necessary to provide so liberally for this large number of guests, and the little people seemed disposed to do justice to the viands set before them. After tea there were swings in the compound, and an elephant with a howdah was in attendance, to give a short ride to a few children at a time. The weather was threatening and showery, but the fair held off pretty well, until it was dark enough to repair to the house, to distribute the treasures hung upon the Christmas Trees. The children no doubt enjoyed themselves very much, and went home tired and happy, but they have a way in this country of enjoying themselves very quietly, and giving but little expression to their happiness.

The rain which threatened yesterday has come on to-day, and we have had a heavy downpour for more than an hour this afternoon. One would hope that it was the beginning of a fresh instalment of the monsoon, but as the wind was easterly, I am almost afraid that it is the beginning of the storms that prove the monsoon at an end.

The Fancy Dress Ball comes off on Friday, and great preparations are being made for it, but an amusing amount of mystery is being kept up about the intended costumes, so that they may come upon the assembled throng with a surprise. Messrs. Watson & Co. are very busy, and I believe they take down their orders with initials instead of names, so as to keep up the secresy. I dare say though a good deal might be found out by any one one caring to know particulars before the time.

BROACH, 22*nd September* 1863.

One of the Solicitors of the High Court, was here the other day on a professional visit. The presence at the Mofussil bar of a duly constituted legal practitioner, will serve to curb the errant propensities of the judicial functionaries that preside therein, and not permit them as they are oft wont fractiously to do, to travel out of the record.

Gambling is of frequent occurrence hereabouts. The houses of courtezans are generally the hells, where this passion for play is indulged in. The suppression of this vice requires the infusion of European blood into the Police force, by the appointment of Inspectors and Constables as at the Presidency; for the native *beaks* are for the most part wanting in energy, pluck, and perseverance.

Rumour has it that Mr. Moriarty, the Sub-Collector, goes shortly to Goa on three months leave. The natives would fain have their old friend Erskine Oliphant again, but no doubt he will be posted to something better on his return from Europe, now daily expected.

Lieut. Godson has assumed charge of the military detachment here, *vice* Macleod, who has proceeded to Bombay to appear before an Examination Committee.

Cotton has risen 10 Rupees in excess of the price last quoted.

LOCAL.

SIND MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed this morning, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M.

The Amateurs of H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, who have been performing in their Theatre at Colaba with great spirit and much credit to themselves, will appear this evening, in the Farce entitled the *Artful Dodge*, and by particular desire, the much admired Farce of *Betsy Baker*. Mr. Bury will also appear.

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence this day, the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, presiding. The calendar of prisoners is rather a light one.

Gentlemen summoned on the panel of the Grand Jury are required to attend to-day at a ½ to 11 A.M., while the attendance of gentlemen summoned for the Petit Jury, will not be required until to-morrow at a ½ to 10 A.M.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor in Council, a salute of 15 guns will be fired on the departure of the Envoy from His Highness the Sultan of Muscat by the Steamer leaving for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf to-day.

Mortuary Return.—The mortuary return of the past week still shows a decline in the public health, there have been twenty-one deaths more than in the preceding week, the total deaths being 379. Cholera and small-pox have decreased, whilst fevers has increased considerably, there having been 59 more deaths than last week, whilst in diseases of the alimentary and respiratory systems, and in cachexy, there is a decrease of 11. The following is a classified list of casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	3	Fever	7
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	13
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	1
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	156	Fever	2
Cholera	21	Cholera	1
Measles	3	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	82	Other diseases	10
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	48	Fever	1
Cholera	10	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	18	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 yrs.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	33	10
Measles	3	0
Fever	217	116
Nervous system	8	11
Vascular system	0	0
Respiratory system	15	22
Alimentary system	54	35
Cachexy	35	25
Accidents	4	4
Other diseases	9	7
Total	379	231

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the Fortnight ending 15th September.

Collectorate of Poona.—The fall of rain during the fortnight under report has been favourable and seasonable, the crops are reported to be in a thriving state. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the Town of Alibag. A disease amongst cattle also prevailed to a small degree in Pettas, Vizampoor and Beerwarree. Fall of rain 29 in. 23 ct.

Collectorate of Poona.—In the Talookas of Sewnero, Pohal, Kheir, Mawul, Havully, and Bheemthurry, there has been sufficient fall of rain, and the crops are reported to be doing well. At Poorundhur there has been also sufficient rain, except in a few villages, where in consequence the plants are reported withering. In some places of the Indapoor Talooka the sowing operation have been retarded owing to want of rain. Cholera is prevalent in some of the villages in Indapoor and Bheemthurry Talookas. Fall of rain 23 in. 2 ct.

Belgaum Collectorate.—There was a good fall of rain in the Talookas of Bugulkote, Badamee, Hoongoond and Uthoree which has forwarded the sowing of the rubbee crops; in the remaining Talookas the fall was partial, in Padshapoor and Beedee rain is required for the rice crops, in Sumpgaum the crops have been damaged by locusts; in Chicksdee, Parusgud and Gokah the khureef crops are withering for want of rain. Fall of rain 14 in. 17 ct.

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., *Monday,* 14*th September to* 9 A.M., *Monday,* 21*st September*, 1863.

Date.	Day.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.	Victoria Gardens, Mount.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sept. 14	Monday	·65	·28	...	·38	·41
15	Tuesday	·15	·06	·50	...	·41
16	Wednesday	·23	·50	...	·44	·04
17	Thursday	·53	·40	...	·32	·30
18	Friday	·14	...	·45	...	...
19	Saturday	...	·67	·80	·04	...
20	Sunday	·73	·39	...	·18	·50
Total for Week		2·43	1·80	1·75	1·36	1·66
Previously recorded		72·67	71·18	8045	7875	72·68
Total fall up to 21st Sep		75·10	72·98	8220	8011	74·34

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the Day is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.B.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Thursday 24th September.

Pilot Tucker.—The evidence for the prosecution in this case having been heard, His Worship asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say, cautioning him at the same time that what he said would be taken down, and might be used against him, but not for his advantage, the prisoner said, he would say nothing but that he was entirely innocent of the charge brought against him.

His Worwhip then informed him that he stood committed to take his trial at the High Court, charged with having committed a Rape upon Caroline Tucker, his daughter.

An old Offender.—Abdoolla Habib was charged with being in Rampart Row late on Wednesday night, he being a reputed thief and not being able to give a good account of himself. A police constable saw the prisoner trying a door, on perceiving the policeman he bolted, and after a chase was overtaken. Six previous convictions having been proved against him, His Worship sentenced him to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months, and advised him to leave Bombay at the expiration of his sentance, for on his next appearance he would be sent up to the High Court, and deported at the Government expence.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Shaik Hossain Peerkhan, a gentleman of the above class, was brought up on the same charge, under the exact circumstances, the locality of his nocturnal rambles being in the Dhobee Lane, Chuckla. Two convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, was held in the Bank's Office, Medow Street, Bombay, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock (noon). Andrew Grant Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair. There were present:—Messrs. Andrew Grant, T.E. Gray, W. F. Stearns, B. H. Cams, Karsondass Madhavadas, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Veerchund Deepchund, Manecklall Purshotumdass, Dadabhoy Burjorjee, Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Venayeck Pandurang, Munmohundas Davidas, Veersey Luddha, Nowrojee Cowasjee, Lukhmeechund Lowchund, Jehangeer Gustadjee and others.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, Mr. Gordon read the Report of the Directors, viz:—

The Directors have much pleasure in meeting the Shareholders for the first time, and placing before them a statement of their proceedings since the formation of the Bank on 25th June last. The Articles of Association which bear that date were duly signed by the Allottees, and the first Call of Rs. 25 per Share, amounting to Rs. 7,50,000 was at the same time all paid. On the 6th August, the Bank was opened in Bombay for the transaction of local business, as notified in the public advertisements.

By virtue of Clause 6 of the Articles of Association, the Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share, amounting to 15 Lacs, was made payable on the 31st August last. Of this sum Rs. 14,43,000 has been paid, leaving the sum of Rs. 57,000 still to be collected. The total Paid-up Capital of the Bank, at this date, amounts to Rs. 21,93,000.

Owing to the inconvenience caused by the practice of Allottees selling their Shares by endorsement of the receipts for the first Call, and to the necessity of having such Shares duly transferred, and the Transfers registered, the Directors decided upon issuing the Notice, dated 16th September, intimating that the Shares in respect of which Allottees should have failed to pay the Second Call and interest, on or before the 19th instant, would be liable to forfeiture. Nearly all the Shares which were so sold have now been transferred

the amount in arrears.—An account appeared of a trip round the Island made by the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Chekiang* in an hour and fifty minutes. The Calendar at the last Criminal Sessions was heavier than that of the previous month. The cases were all duly reported.—An appeal case from Shanghae (*Hanbury v. Pickwood*) was heard on the 17th instant, and the Consular decision affirmed, without costs.—The English Mail of July 10th arrived on the 17th, with full reports of the debate on the China question. These were read with great interest, and it was felt that certain subjects of importance had at length gained a first hearing.—A short article appeared on the somewhat stale subject of the Hongkong Club and its relations to the public.—Some conversation about the postponement of a Press lible case took place in the Supreme Court this morning. The defendant's counsel asked a delay until September, but amicable arrangements were eventaually made for the case coming on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

The Lancashire Relief Fund subscriptions in Hongkong have amounted to $11,162.—A newspaper press lible case came on before a special jury on Tuesday last the only new feature in which was that the plaintiff was maligned in connection with matters which occurred seventeen years ago, and that the press of the period was unanimous in acquitting him from blame. Viewed in that light, the present libel was quit unique. When we add that the defendant is editor of the *Daily Press*, a newspaper published in this Colony, and that he made as ample apology in open Court, it will be seen that there is nothing new to place on record in connection with the affair.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jamieson's Circular.)

You were placed in possession of my last Opium Report on the 10th instant, shewing that no material difference had taken place in prices as compared with the previous issue. Since the prices have but slightly advanced.

PATNA.—Has ranged between dlrs 607. 50 *a* 615 per chest, this day's prices being dlrs 612. 50 cash, and 615. Sale to arrive dlrs 617. 50 per chest. A fair amount of local business has been done.

BENARES.—Has ruled from dlrs 12. 50 *a* 15 below Patna. The usual average of clearance has been made.

MALWA.—First quality has been in demand, but dealers experience great difficulty in settling for the same, owing to the many objections made by the parties examining. Imports have been unusually small, and prices have advanced to dlrs. 690 *a* 695 per chest, Chinese buyers requring time to clear their purchases.

TURKEY.—Quoted at dlrs 560 *a* 580 per picul by Chinese.

	Patna	*Benares*	*Malwa*
Estimated Stock on 10th Aug.....	2,146	843	1,384
Imported per Steamers *Singapore*,	50		238
	2,146	893	1,622
Exports, &c., &c.	970	450	780
	1,176	443	842
Estimated Stock, 26th Aug, 1863 ...			

CEYLON.

(Overland Colombo Observer, Sept. 18.)

WE have seldom presented our Home readers with a bulkier number of the *Overland Observer* than that forwarded by this mail; and few have treated so fully on subjects of the most vital importance to this colony. We need not enter into details here, or repeat the opinions expressed by us elsewhere on the discussions of the Planters' Association, meeting at Kandy and Badulla, on the Labour Question:—the supply of this commodity, as well as the management of it by the Planters. The short, though sharp, debate in Council on Mr. Wall's motion for a return of Malabar coolies confided in jails, &c., will be read eagerly by those interested in Planting operations in Ceylon, as tending to show the views entertained by our Government on the points at issue between planters and coolies, or rather between our legal authorities and the former. It is most difficult for our legislators to interfere effectually between employers and employed, especially with the system in full activity; but all are unanimous in calling for the monthly engagement of coolies as the basis of legislative operations. A difference of opinion exists as to what should form a monthly contract, and one speaker at the Kandy meeting proposed that all verbal engagements should be legally considered monthly ones. This, we should scarcely think advisable or feasible, especially as many Singhalese are now and again employed upon Estates, and almost generally by the day. But we think the difficulty might be met by the introduction of the rule in vogue in the West Indies, in connection with Malabar coolies, that all men locating themselves on estates—taking possession of lines—should be considered under monthly engagements. The system in many of the West Indian islands in regard to sick labourers might also be advantageously and inexpensively adopted in our coffee districts, viz. that, of a Medical officer for each district, who would make a weekly inspection and report on *bona fide* cases of illness, to whom wages should be paid. As to the unfortunate example of the "Cook," adduced by the Colonial Secretary in his speech in Council, it has little or no bearing on the case of our Tamil labourers. Planters, one and all, declare that such an instance was never heard of as that of a coolie coming to his master to ask for work and being refused. One great reason for desertion from well managed estates, is, that the coolies dislike constant work, and are easily bribed by ranganies, who promise them that on a certain other estate, they will have work *only four days in the week*.—A glaring instance of this kind has lately occurred, were the proprietors of estates, where attention and indulgence to coolies was, *par excellence*, the order of the day,—have been forced to raise their rate of wages to prevent the continuance of the efflux of their labour force which was taking place. We believe the slight increase alluded to will be a matter of some two or three thousand pounds a year to the gentlemen concerned! The serious character of the crisis approaching in the labour market may surely be inferred from this.

The Report of the Committee on the new scheme of Trusts, proposed in connection with the Roads in the Coffee districts, will be found elsewhere:—it is an able and elaborate document, and does credit to the zeal, ability, and foresight of the gentlemen concerned:—Messrs. Penefather, Brabrooke and Wall. How far it will be acted on, is very doubtful judging from the few remarks of the Colonial Secretary in laying it upon the Council Table.

For some months past, the Mercantile community has been constantly worried by the prevalence of a huxtering spirit in the Colombo Custom-House Officials. In February last, we drew attention to the fact that Her Majesty's Custom House Officers were doing a large retail business, by seizing goods entered for duty at *ad valorem* rates, because after enquiry among the petty traders of the place, it was found that a higher rate could be obtained for them. So far as the officers were concerned, it was a very safe game to play at; for while they share half the profit, they are not liable for any portion of loss that may be incurred. This has been carried on to such an extent, and has caused so much annoyance, that the whole Mercantile community has addressed to the local Government an application for redress, and we do not entertain much doubt that the zeal of the Officials will be turned into a channel possibly less profitable for themselves, but much more beneficial for the public.

Railway.—The progress of the Railway, on the whole, since our last, has been of a highly satisfactory character; and provided the present fine and favourable weather continues, it will enable the Contractor to close many important points. The formation of the line across the swamps has been vigorously pushed on, a continuous road being now formed along the first twenty miles and it is presumed that another month will complete the whole of the earthworks on this length. Nothing will then remain but to get in the screw-pile bridges, and as the materials for this work are almost daily expected, little delay will be experienced in completing this part of the line. The temporary bridge over the Kalany river, in spite of all the mishaps, is now completed, and since this has been constructed within *three months*, is predicted that the permanent one will not present great difficulties. The minor bridges over canals were completed some time ago, and when the permanent structure over the Kalany is created, it will not be long before the Iron Horse is snorting along for a distance of twenty miles. So that in a few months—say *six* at the utmost—the Colombo world may, with Mr. Faviell's permission, enjoy a trip of some twenty miles length on the "Colombo and Kandy Railway" to be; we doubt not this piece of intelligence will be hailed with delight by our pic-nic-loving friends.—twenty miles into the jungle from Colombo would be a charming distance, at which to fix the scene of one of their pleasant parties.—The brickworks and small girder bridges are fast being closed, and the progress is marked and rapid. No delays are contemplated by our pushing Contractor except in tunnels; but steps are being taken to push on these, and Mr. Faviell has personally gone to Bombay, to obtain, if possible, first-class workmen acquainted with such works on the Bore Ghauts, by whom these obstacles may be overcome. But we learn that there is a great call from our Railway officials for

> "Stricter statutes and more biting laws."

They say a stringent law is imperatively called for to get from imported labor a fair day's work, for a fair day's pay. Bitter complaints are made on this point by the Contractor and his Agents. Food and every necessary of life are so expensive in Ceylon to coolies, and the facilities of obtaining further advances from labour-employers so easy and numerous; that unless measures be adopted to obviate these, the difficulties in the way of securing a permanent labour-force will be much increased. The Railway works at Kaduganawa are progressing now, well and steadily—nothing seems to stop the way but the tunnels, and for which delay there is no remedy but a supply of good drillers. These men can only be got by importing, and if they again run away, and public sympathy goes with them so far as to interfere and pet them into such illegal acts,—why then, say our Railway managers truly, the Ceylon public must submit to wait until it is the pleasure of the cooly to extricate them from the difficulty. Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides among the Contractor's agents and employés with the Government Engineers, particularly with their chief. One enthusiastic professional brother on the staff of the Contractor has stated that with such an Engineer as Mr. Molesworth, all their difficulties vanished; and that if such a man had to do with the Indian Ghauts, it would have been completed in three-fourths of the time at half the cost! The Ceylon Government is fortunate in the choice of their Engineer, who is in every sense a clever man and a most amiable one. The Contractor and his Agents speak in most flattering terms of him and the work, and predict an early completion of the line if coolies can be permanently returned. They never doubt getting them—the power to keep them is all that is required. The entire labour-force is increased by a thousand men since our last report, probably from six to seven thousand being now at work.

One matter of interest to many passengers to and from England who have spent a Sunday at Galle, has received publicity since our last issue. We allude to the proposed new church at that port which was to be erected for the use of the members of the Church of England. The promoters of the scheme, it appears, confidently expected Government assistance; and they have just received through the Bishop the unwelcome news that the authorities here will not only, not afford any pecuniary assistance, but that they will not even grant a site for the structure. In our columns will be found a report of a meeting held at Galle on the subject; and we now learn that public opinion there which has—as our own and our contemporaries' correspondence columns can testify—been for long divided on the subject, is now more at variance than ever. The Bishop of Colombo proposed that a church should be erected outside the Fort walls and used perpetually for services in the Vernacular, and on Sunday afternoon for English worhip,—the building now in use still to be availed of on Sunday mornings. This has excited much discontent, and is a compromise by no means likely to be availed of, so that we should not wonder if things continue as they are to the end of the chapter.

Connected with Ecclesiastical matters is the proposed Civil Registration of Marriage Ordinance. This new piece of legislation exists, as yet, but in embryo; but from what has been said, we view it as a great public boon. The Bishop, who has ranged round him all the ministers of the Gospel, with—to his honor be it said—one exception, the Baptist Missionary, headed a deputation to the Governor when a Memorial was presented which will be found elsewhere. Some remarks of ours in which we detailed the reasons for our advocacy of this intended law are also to be found in our present issue; and we hope soon to be able to report that it is in full force, notwithstanding the present party opposition.

The public at Colombo are now to be supplied with Ice manufactured on the spot, and at such a cheap rate as to enable all to participate in the enjoyment of a luxury which comes as nearly under the head of a "necessary" as any article can. It is in itself very satisfactory, and we hope the enterprizing manufacturer will reap a rich benefit from his speculation.

We are at last in a fair way of having Colombo lighted by gas; and perhaps, we may say, of being better supplied with water. A deputation of some mercantile gentlemen interested in the matter were favorable received, a short time ago, by His Excellency the Governor; and we now learn that our Government have agreed to the terms proposed by the local agents of a Company in London, who are ready to begin operations at once for the supply of gas. All arrangements, so far as possible, have been concluded on this side, including the promise of a subsidy from Government. The shareholders of the Colombo Gas (and Water?) Company, are, we believe, identical so far with those of the Singapore Gas Company; but in addition we have a number of well-known names of gentlemen connected and interested in Ceylon, and more than one local resident of our mercantile community.—We are not so sanguine of the success of a scheme for the supply of Colombo and its environs with a supply of water, say from the Kalany river—as we may be regarding the less formidable undertaking connected with the lighting by gas. The necessity existing for the supply of such a boon (water,) is undeniable, and we should be only too glad to see a Company, with prospects of success, at work; but we fear the shareholders in such a concern would run no small risk.

Our troubles with the Sikhs are not yet over, although not much demonstration has been made during the last few weeks. The cases last Oct on either side have been stopped; and so far as the Ceylon Government are concerned, the men may now leave the island when and how they please,—or, if unable, remain and beg here. But, by the last advices from Calcutta, we learned that the India Government had decided on sending all of them back to their country, thus apparently admitting that they were enlisted under false pretences. We must say such is our opinion—and we are confirmed by the voice of the Indian Press, by the conduct of Calcutta officials (who telegraphed to Ceylon, on the departure of the Sikhs, the *troops* have left,) and by many other incidental circumstances. These men may have understood they were to do Pioneer work in the Indian sense of the term—but not that of breaking stones to which our road coolies turn their hands. We were much struck the other day, by the manner in which a North-West contemporary spoke of the force engaged on a certain new road, as consisting of so many hundereds of Muzbee Sikhs and double the number of *coolies*; evidently the former had rather different work allotted to them from that given to the latter.—Meanwhile the letter which appeared in our last issne, extracted from the *Mofussilite*, and purporting to be from a gentleman in Ceylon to a friend in India, describing the treatment of the Sikhs, not likely to get Major O'Brien, son of the Major-General commanding here,—who has vowed himself to be the author—into trouble. The Government have taken up the matter, on account of several alleged false statements made in this communication, hasty perusal convinces us that Government had much better have passed over the letter in question—and if so fully conscious of having acted 'well its part' throughout, corrected the misstatements contained therein, in the explanation which must be given sooner or later, to the Home or Indian Government.

The following statement shews a total export of coffee since our last issue of about 30,000 cwt, which brings the season's out turn so far, up to 782,000 cwt.! We may be able to announce the total export for season 1861–62 which closes on the 30th instant, in our next Overland issue. when we will enter into full details regarding our Export trade:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
4 ships for LONDON.			
with.....cwts.....	22,781	6,752	29,533
Total to 13th Sept. 1863, cwts.....	578,552	203,348	*781,900
do do. 1862, „	412,820	165,503	578,323
Cwts.....	165,732	37,845	203,577

Increase all through.

The health of His Excellency the Governor has, apparently, improved; but it is now decided, we believe, that he leaves for England early in November, where he will probably remain for from six to nine months.

We learn that the accounts of the Colony for 1862, are going to the Board of Audit in England, in the ship "Lord Raglan." Great credit is due to the Audit Office here for the energy with which these accounts have been audited. The arrangements made by the present head of the Department, appear to work exceedingly well, and it is expected that the accounts of 1863 will go home in June next year. This will form a striking contrast to former times when these accounts were generally two or three years in arrear.

PLANTING INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Special Planting Correspondent.)

THE weather since our last has been very hot and dry till this week, when it is again monsoonish, frequent heavy showers and close cloudy days. This, after the previous bright sunshine, will ripen crops fast on the low Estates. On some of these, early gatherings have already been despatched during the fine weather: and on many early properties the gathering will not be a difficult operation, and will be soon over. On the high and late Estates, crops will be various: but on the whole far from heavy.

Cart-hire has begun high for the commencement of the season. What it will be ere its close, we fear to predict; but both upward and downward hires are now higher, than we recollect at this time of the year. The bad roads and dear food for cattle are the assigned cause.

Roads continue the source of annoyance to the Planter; more especially the late confessions of the head of the Public Works Department, that he is unable to carry out works for which money has been voted, for want of labour. Yet he writes to Government, disavowing their trying the Chinese labour market, and is confident in his ability to procure a supply nearer and cheaper. May all success attend his efforts: but it is a pity, he has not something to shew, rather than to expect. The public are sick of hopes and expectations—while roads get worse, and those who have produce to transport, pay to the cartmen what Government ought to pay for the repair of roads. Then our economical Colonial Secretary boasts of a surplus revenue, and Downing Street itching for its possession, administers continual doses of impolitic and impossible retrenchments.

The *Planters' Association* has held another meeting and suggested various changes in the law of labor, and various expedients for the supply of labor, which it will be wise of Government to entertain—as well as to grant the Committee of Enquiry asked for into the state of the Roads department. This was asked for on a previous occasion, when Government informed the Association, that they had forestalled it in appointing a Committee. But that Committee was for a very different purpose, *viz.*, to consider a proposed new grant-in-aid Road Ordinance, and which would apply to minor roads, rather than to the great trunk roads of the country.

Labor continues scarce on the Plantations, on the Roads, and on the Railway. On all hands, efforts are being made to recruit. It is most unfortunate that all the efforts of Government have heretofore been so very unsuccessful. It shews either a laxity or inefficiency somewhere. And had Planters been half as inefficient, or onetenth as unsuccessful, the Island would have long since retrograded to that position, when the present head of the Ceylon Colonial Office, first made its acquaintance,—when it was happy in its immunity from those pests of official life:—the Planters!

To remedy the evils so much complained of in the Central Province—the want of labor, and of roads—the Planters have appealed to Government, not as is very generally supposed by those unconnected with Coffee, in asking Government to assist *them*—to do every-thing for *them*; but requesting them to assist themselves,—knowing by dear-bought experience, that so long as Government import no labor of their own, that of the Planter must needs be unsale. Let but Government import all the labor they require, and remove any official obstacles that may be interposed in India to the free ingress of labor hither; and let them further make the laws on this side as favorable to the employer, as to the employed, and Planters must blame themselves, if they have not a sufficiency of labor.

* Exclusive of 1,903 cwts. by *Adela* from Galle, and 729 cwts. by *Alphonsine Irma* from Colombo.

Business Announcements.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flanuel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemoegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above Establishe Rather than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron.....			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	..... best „	„ 36
Do.	Do.	..... Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do.	Do.	..... Carpet lined.....	„ 40
Do.	Do.	..... with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			„ 32
Do.	Do.	....	„ 35
Do.	Do.	..... best	„ 38
Do.	Do.	..... Imitation Cane Sides.....	„ 40
Do.	Do.	..... With Hood, best	„ 65
Do.	Do.	..... best Imitation Cane Sides.	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do. 8 „	Do.	Do.	„ 15
Do. 1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm.....		„ 14
Do. 8 „	Do.	do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	„ 3 12
Do. Youth's do.	„ 3 0
Do. do. do.	„ 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats.....	„ 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	„ 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 3, do.	„ 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled.....	„ 6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT CUT: 3.3½ & 4, (*To lie in Flush.*) ins. ea., 10 8
BOX OR CHEST, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each..... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7¼	„ 4¼	„ 3	„	„	„	20 0
No. 0	— 8	„ 5¼	„ 3½	„	„	„	21 0
No. 2	— 9 ¾	„ 6	„ 3½	„	„	„	23 0
No. 3	—10¾	„ 6	„ 4	„	„	„	25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	„	„	30 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	„	„	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„	„	28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	„	„	33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 8½	„	„	„	30 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13¾	long, 9¼	wide, 8½	deep	each	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	„	„	30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„	„	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES to be tuned, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

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THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account.....		
Deposit for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....	.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....	.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

In 50,000 Shares of £20 each. First Issue, 25,000 Shares.

It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.

(*With power to the Shareholders to increase the Capital.*)

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montgagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Loyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

Branches.

BOMBAY ..... A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE ..... H. I. Loe, Esq., Acting Manager.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsar, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

WITH reference to the foregoing, I beg to state that a Branch of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited), was established in Bombay on the 1st instant.

By order of the Managing Director in India,
A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 14th September 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bil's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.		
„	4	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„	3	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„	2	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„	1	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
On demand ...	}			
On Scotland do. ...	}	ls. 11¾d.		
On Ireland do. ...	}			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	}	ls. 11d.		

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon for the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	„ 6	„	5	„	„
Do.	„ 12	„	6	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee		
Do.	at 4	do.	ls. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	ls. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	ls. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	ls. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.		ls. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.	
„ 4	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„ 3	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„ 2	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
„ 1	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. „
On demand			ls. 11¾d. „

Circular Notes ..... ls. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is allowed on Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's